ELLARD'S METHOD.

A NEW

AND

Easy Method

OF

THE ART OF CUTTING,

CALCULATED TO

FIT EVERY SHAPE AND POSITION,

FOUNDED ON

THE UNERRING PRINCIPLE OF NATURE!

INTENDED FOR

THE USE OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES,

BUT MORE ESPECIALLY FOR THE USE OF THOSE

MASTERS AND FOREMEN

WHO CUT BY "GEOMETRICAL SYSTEMS,"

FOUNDED ON

THE "BREAST MEASURE," ALONE.

BY

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DEDICATION TO THE TRADE.

This little work is written by one of yourselves, for the common benefit of all. To me it owes little more than a sanguine disposition to render CUTTING *simple, more general, and practically useful.*

The Art of Cutting being part and parcel of our trade, with it, we should all be more or less acquainted; I, therefore, submit this little work (which is within the reach of all), as a medium through which may be acquired a knowledge of Cutting, calculated to fit every shape and position which the HUMAN BODY *is liable to. Offenoe might be taken by some, at my condemnation of other Systems, as regards their application to the* BACK!—UNTO NO MAN *do I offer* OFFENCE; *but, if* TRUTH *is an offence, I am willing to be an* OFFENDER.

If my principles are not understood, approved, or adopted, it is that the SOURCE *is humble, simple, and natural; and that I do not assume fine names, such as "Superlative," "Indubitable," &c. &c. My* FAULTS *are my* OWN; *and, should others deem them too* GREAT *and glaring to be forgiven, let such discharge a duty which they owe to the Trade; and by taking up the* PEN—*follow the example of—*

DENNIS ELLARD.

A NEW AND EASY
Method
OF
THE ART OF CUTTING.

1. READER,—The art of cutting cloth to fit the human-body, is esteemed, and justly so, an important branch of our trade. To cut has hitherto been found very expensive, and difficult to learn; in fact, a *monopoly*, and unjustly so, like most departments of scientific knowledge, to be obtained from teachers only, at a high price.

2. The systems known by the names of "Cooling's," "Greenshield's," "Read's," and "Oliver's," (illustrious names in the scientific world!) are indeed, expensive and truly difficult to learn, owing to the superabundance of lines, angles, and "geometrical" phrases, with which they abound, and which tend to confound reason, perplex the understanding, and make the acquirement an unpleasant task.

3. All the systems which I have ever seen for cutting cloth to fit the human-body, are founded on geometrical rules, and arithmetical divisions and sub-divisions of the "*Breast Measure.*" Arithmetic is useful, but geometry is useless in cutting. Man being made according to the laws of nature, there is no system of cutting cloth to fit the human body, calculated to agree with the various forms and positions the body, (and, indeed, the entire frame) assumes, except the system is based on a method

of sound measurement, which will accord with the true principle of nature.—Nature being found to exhibit extraordinary mal-formations and incongruities as regards anything like an approach to that perfection of correspondence of parts—which must be assumed by those who base their opinions on "geometrical proportions."

4. We have "superlative," "indubitable," and "clock-work" systems. The above *systems* ought properly to have been called "puzzles!" According to *those* systems, which bear these fine-sounding names, all coats of an equal *breast-measure* and *back-seam* are cut alike—hence, arises, alterations to a woeful extent. The fact is too well established to be controverted, that any number of men of an equal *breast-measure* and *back-seam*, will all differ in muscular construction and natural position; for instance, some men are round made, some flat made, and the position may be upright, regular, or stooping; yet, by "superlative" systems, of the breast measure *alone*, we cut alike for all forms and positions, regardless of position or muscular construction. From beginning to end of these systems, we have a redundancy of geometrical logic, such as *given points, right-angles, tri-angles, obtuse-angles, acute-angles,* and *perpendicular* and *horizontal lines*;—geometry is useless in cutting, it has had sufficient trial, at "a great sacrifice" of cloth, time, and labour, without producing any beneficial result to the trade or public.

5. The art of cutting is considered more difficult than the process of sewing, and, yet, an individual, incapable of making a garment properly, by paying a sum of ten pounds, may learn an "indubitable" (vague) system, ob-

obtain a situation as foreman, and all in a few weeks!—There is no "doubt" as to his abilities as a cutter; he has learned "Read's," or some other system; he is a *first-rate cutter;* and no sooner a *cutter,* than a *first-rate tailor;* can see (without spectacles) the least fault in the process of making-up; though blind to a bad fit, except it be too glaring, and then the journeyman comes in for his share of "this sleeve is not *in right,*" "the back not *closed fair,*" "the coat is *snobbed!*"—most likely in the *cut!*—Next comes the altering, (often the spoiling).—I have known foremen of the above class, to direct six or eight hours' alteration to a coat, when two hours well directed would have remedied the evil.

6. Many cutters learn the 18 *in. breast measure system* only, and being told that the system applies alike to all sizes, without any reference to position, they believe such assurance, until experience teaches them better; and when they find the system unsound, they dread having to cut a coat of 20 or 22 in. breast-measure. The back being the first part of a coat to cut, I will speak here of it, and shew you how much depends on the back being cut properly, as the fore-part is formed and cut after and according to the back. "Superlative" and "indubitable" (say dubious) systems, direct the back-pitch to be proved by the breast-measure, and persons who undertake to teach those systems, say—"lay the square across, two inches less than a third, to find the top of the back-pitch;" (that is to say, the shoulder-seam.) Some say, "one inch less than a third, to find the bottom of the pitch;" some say, "one-fourth the breast-measure;" others say, "one-third the breast-measure, gives the back-pitch proper."

7. How are we to cut, to fit, if we adopt such false and empty doctrines of cutting as these?—Moreover, they have the innocence (I will not speak harshly) to say, that these systems are applicable to all sizes! I say distinctly, the systems are inapplicable to all sizes; though, I admit, they may answer an 18-in. breast-measure, if the position be regular, and the human-body is formed agreeably to geometrical rules. These vague systems of cutting a back, cause many troublesome and expensive alterations, which often end in spoiling the coat.

8. According to the law of nature, man generally attains his full height at the age of twenty-two years; after which time a gradual expansion of the body takes place; the muscles increase in size; and the body becomes more fleshy; thus, the breast-measure is different in proportion as the body expands, and the system, which may be "superlative" or "indubitable" on the 18-in. scale, will be found dubious and unsound when the breast-measure is 20 or 22 inches!

9. Now, suppose a man's height complete, and that his back measures, from the neck-bone to the waist, 17 inches, and his breast-measure be 18 inches, the system which I have before mentioned, allows from the top of the back, $\frac{1}{4}$-th the breast-measure [that is, $4\frac{1}{2}$-in.] to find the pitch or shoulder-point.

10 Admitting the system to answer, and produce a good fit, when the breast is 18 inches, and the position regular, the case will be very different when a man's body expands, and the breast-measure is 21 inches; for instance, in forming the back, you give $\frac{1}{4}$th the breast-measure, (that is $5\frac{1}{4}$-in.) from the top, to find the back-

pitch; now, according to the above rules, (which are called "superlative" and "indubitable"—false names), as the shoulder expands, you will find a short side-seam, consequently, a short hind fore-part, the arm-hole not in its proper place, and, ultimately—a mis-fit. The disease (if I may use the phrase), arises from the back-pitch being proved and cut by the breast-measure; in nine out of ten cases of mis-fit, coats are cut and hacked to fit the body, while the back remains unmolested.

11. Now, attend to what I here write, and I will shew, pretty clearly, that cutting the back requires more serious attention than is generally observed by "superlative" cutters. Suppose the back-seam 17 inches; the width across the shoulder 6½ inches; and the breast-measure 18 inches:—again, (the body expands) the breast-measure 21 inches; the width across the shoulder 7½ inches; and the back-seam (as above) 17 inches; now, I think, you will agree with me, that when the shoulder is 7½ inches, as in the last case, the side-seam is longer, than when the shoulder is 6½ inches, as in the first case. But according to the systems I have before mentioned, the wider the shoulder—the shorter the side-seam!

12. Those geometrical and artificial systems of cutting the back are wrong; for your good sense, and a rational observance of the human-body, will convince you, that THE WIDER THE SHOULDER, THE LONGER THE SIDE-SEAM. Indeed, cutting the back and proving the pitch by the breast-measure is bad, as most men vary in length, from the neck-bone to the shoulder point,—although the breast-measure may be the same.

13. If you are in the habit of cutting backs by the

breast-measure, discontinue the practice; and, I hope, the statements above mentioned, will prove to you, that the system of cutting the back by the breast-measure, is not so good as a method of sound measurement which I shall, by-and-by, lay down.

14. The fore-part being the second part of a coat to form, after the back is cut, you are guided by the back, and the breast-measure; the breast-measure is the system, but, as I observed before, if the back be cut by the breast-measure, and the position proved by the breast-measure, the fore-part cannot fit as intended—except by chance: in fact, if we wish to cut to fit, we must have some system, more than the breast-measure and "geometrical" logic.

15. The skirts of dress-coats are in general cut by allowing for the spring, three, four, and five inches, and so on; such systems will not answer—except by chance: you must prove the spring by a balance line, from the shoulder; but, mind, the shoulder line is not "indubitable;" therefore, you must be guided by the size of the rump and the position; there being no system calculated to fit alike all sizes and positions.

16. In cutting the sleeves, the fore-arm is generally proved by the breast-measure; such a system is good, but a method of sound measurement is better.

17. The skirts of frocks are cut by various rules, all of which amount nearly to the same. Much depends on the fashion and the position; for a man who stoops, requires less spring than a man who stands upright; and the upright position requires that the skirt should be longer in the front, than for a stooping position. So much for the coat, we will now come to the trousers.

18. Trousers are in general cut by systems, which are called "indubitable" (which I again call dubious); there is no system so good as a plain method of measurement, which will be found in another part of this little work.

19. For men, whose legs are well formed, trousers are generally hollowed one inch at the knee; I hope, when you are cutting trousers, you will at all times avoid hollowing the knee, for it deprives the knee of its proper draught, and gives the ham an over quantity of cloth: the side-seam approaches nearest the knee, and if it is hollowed, the top-side, in bending the knee, will be found tight; and if strapped down, at the least stumble, or sudden bend of the knee, the top-side is likely to split across; and, yet, the trousers may be sufficiently wide.

20. Before I conclude my observations on trousers, I wish to guard you against the common evil of allowing from the crutch to the hip, an equal length for the top and under-sides; to avoid the above evil, you will, I hope, never omit taking the hip-measure, which will produce a proportionate under-thigh: you will find at all times the under-sides, from the crutch to the hip, longer than the top sides.

21. Waistcoats may be cut by the breast-measure, if a man differs 3, 4, 5, or 6 inches between the breast and waist-measure; otherwise, much depends on the waist-measure; for instance, suppose two men's breast-measures to be 40 inches; the waist-measure of one, 32 or 34 inches; the waist-measure of the other, 42 or 44 inches; this difference in the waist often occurs, though the breast-measure be the same. To cut waistcoats, by the breast-measure, without attending to the waist, or size of the

abdomen, is unwise. The breast-measure being the same, the fore-parts of each would be cut alike, and the difference of the waist, regulated in cutting the backs.—How can a few inches added to the back, fit the abdomen, if large?—no matter, "indubitable" systems cut alike for all sizes!

22. The 18 inch breast-measure is a favourite with all "superlative" cutters. I once saw a cutter of some notoriety, instructing a pupil to cut a waistcoat, the *breast-measure*, as usual, 18 inches; the waistcoat when *marked*, seemed to me adapted to fit; in fact, I intended to learn the system of him; but, hearing him say, (as he had been taught) "this SYSTEM applies alike to all sizes!"—The assertion and the system, I knew were not consistent with the principle of nature; I, therefore, devised a "*method*" *of my own*, of the merits of which, I shall leave you to judge, hoping you will approve or condemn as the method may seem to deserve.

23. The front of a waistcoat may be cut by the breast-measure, when the position is regular, and the breast and waist-measure differs 2, 4, or 6 inches; the difference being cut out between the front and back. Again, if a man stands upright, and his waist be two inches less than his breast measure, and his abdomen be rather large, you must leave the height of the abdomen on the fore-part, in front; and cut the difference of the waist-measure (as before) between the front and back;—the POSITION should, in all cases be observed.

24. Before you proceed further in your study of this little work, it is necessary you should understand the ground-work of my method of cutting.

25. My conviction is firm that, if each part of a garment be cut according to its relative part of the body, it must certainly fit, if the parts are cut by their relative measures; but, the breast-measure being made the standard rule, *by others*, to cut the back, and prove the height and position, is the cause of so many failures, by masters and foremen of the first class.

26. No. 2 measure, I call the foundation; it will produce a back in proportion to the back-position, and give the respective lengths from the shoulder-point (or pitch), to the neck-bone and waist. No. 5 measure, I call the position; it will secure the height from the waist to the neck-bone; give the front-position, and correct the breast-measure balance-line; if the balance is not calculated to agree with the position. No. 7 measure, I call the system (or director); it will guide you in forming the arm-hole, and regulating the size and form of any garment to fit the body, as coats, jackets, waistcoats, and cloaks.

27. No. 2 measure, is a very important one; there is no chance work about it; it proves the back-pitch properly: yes, better than any system founded on the breast-measure.—Upon that point, I respectfully solicit a discussion, with the FIRST (or any) *Cutters in the world!* who cut by "superlative," "indubitable," or "clock-work" systems of the breast-measure alone!

MODE OF MEASUREMENT,

WITH EXPLANATION.

COAT MEASURE—(WITH EXPLANATION).

1.—From the neck-bone to the waist, following to the bottom.	1.—This measure gives the length of back-seam and the length of skirt.
2.—From the neck-bone across to the shoulder-point, (or pitch) at which point you will crease the measure and direct the same to the bottom of the back-seam,	2.—This *important* measure proves the back-pitch in the proper place, and gives a proportionate shoulder and side-seam, as the position may require.
3.—From the back-seam to the shoulder-point, following to the elbow and wrist.	3.—Gives the width of back and length of sleeve.
4.—Round the muscle of the arm; round below the elbow and round the wrist.	4.—Shews the make of arm and size of muscle.
5.—From the neck-bone to the front of the arm-hole, (observing the number on the inch-measure) following to the bottom of the back-seam.	5.—This useful measure proves the height and front position, and will enable you to give (from the fore-arm) the respective lengths to the nape of neck and hip, and shews if the system or balance-line corresponds with the natural position of the body.
6.—From the neck-bone, down the fore-part to the bottom of *lappel.*	6.—Finds a correct length of the fore-part.
7.—Round the body close under the arm	7.—Finds the *breast* or *principal measure.*
8.—Round the middle of the body.	8.—Shews in disproportionate sizes if the stomach is large.
9.—Round the waist.	9.—Gives the width thereof.
After taking the above measures, mark the position.	As—upright, regular, or stooping.

DIRECTIONS TO CUT A COAT, (POSITION REGULAR) B.M.* 20in.

THE BACK.

Mark the length of back-seam, and for the spring of back-skirt allow 2-inches; the width at the bottom of back-seam 1-12th the B.M.; the width of the top $\frac{1}{8}$-th the B.M.; width of pitch 1-16th the B.M.; width of back-skirt $\frac{1}{4}$-th the B.M. Prove the pitch—not by the B.M., but by the back-measure, which I have directed to be taken for that purpose.—Mark the side-seam according to taste or fashion, or by the following plan:—Measure the length of back-seam and hold the measure at the hip and draw a curved line. Again, hold the measure at the top of side-seam and draw a second curved line, and from the point where both lines meet, you form the side-seam.

THE FORE-PART.

Lay the back on the cloth; mark the side-seam and allow 1-inch at the top for the round; lay the inch measure to the bottom of the back-seam, and mark on the fore-part the dots B. and S. B. 1-inch more than $\frac{1}{3}$-rd, and S. $\frac{2}{3}$-rds the B.M.; from the mark [B] draw the balance line from the top of back to shoulder-seam 20-inches; from the mark [S] draw the shoulder-seam. Lay the back to it, and apply the position measure from the neck-bone to the bottom of back-seam. If the system agrees with the position, you will find the measure correct; if not, the position measure, for an upright man, will be too short, and too long for a man who stoops. For the arm-hole allow $\frac{2}{3}$-rds the B.M., from the back-seam to the front, and from the top of shoulder-seam to the bottom. You will generally find from the bottom of the arm-hole to the neck-bone a little more than $\frac{2}{3}$-rds the B.M., which is necessary to allow for wadding, padding, and the muscle in front of the arm. Mark the breast and waist measures, and give for the waist-hollowing half the difference between the breast and waist measures. Mark the length of fore-part to measure. The neck and breast marked according to fashion; and cut 1-inch out of the neck [as the plate shews] to prevent the front from drooping.

THE SKIRT.

For the spring, draw a line from the shoulder-seam, mark $\frac{1}{4}$ (that is, $\frac{1}{4}$-th the B.M. from the neck,) keeping the belt even in

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* B.M. means Breast-Measure.

front; the remainder you might mark to fashion. A man whose rump is flat requires less than the original spring.—[as the plate shews.]

THE SLEEVE.

Mark the line A., one half the B.M. from the edge of cloth; from the top of the hind-seam direct the inch measure to A., and draw a curve line B. to the edge of the cloth; make a mark [*] thereon, 1-inch from the edge. Hold the inch measure on the mark, [*] and draw a curve line C; where both lines meet produces the top of the fore-arm. Allow for the round or fulness of a moderate sleeve 1-inch from the line C. Mark the length of the hind-seam from the top to the elbow a little hollowed; the top and bottom of the fore-arm-seam should be an equal distance from the edge of the cloth. The hind-seam from the elbow to the bottom marked to measure.

The dotted line represents a measure, which, if taken, will produce a proportionate under and top-sleeve from the elbow. The following is the manner in which it ought to be taken :—[The arm extended from the body in a curved position.] Lay the end of the inch-measure to the top of the fore-arm and pass the measure under the arm to the elbow: following on the outside to the bottom of the fore-arm.

A FROCK SKIRT.

Lay the angle of the square to the front at top, and mark [as the square directs] the waist 17-inches; for the hip allow 6-inches and for the spring 7-½ inches, the spring and hip may be marked more or less as the fashion may require. Measure the waist, and hold the measure on the hip, and draw a curve line. Again, hold the measure on the front, and draw a second curve line, and from the point where both lines meet you form the top and bottom of the skirt.

TROUSERS MEASURE AND EXPLANATION.

1.—From the centre of the fall, down the front to the knee, following to the instep as far as the trouser is intended to cover the boot.

1.—This gives a correct length of the fronts, and by observing the number on the inch-measure opposite the crutch, you will be able to regulate the height in front as the abdomen may require.

2.—From the hip to the knee, following to the heel of the boot at bottom.	2.—This gives the length of the inside thigh, from the hip to the strap or buttons at the bottom.
3.—From the crutch to the ham, following to the heel at bottom.	3.—Gives the length of the inside thigh from the crutch to the strap or buttons.
4.—Lay the end of the inch-measure to the edge of heel at the leg-seam, passing the measure round the heel, following as far as the fronts will cover the boot.	4.—By observing the numbers on the measures, gives the size of the heel and width of the straps.
5.—Across the instep where the trouser is intended to come.	5.—Gives the proper width of fronts at the bottom.
6.—Round the knee.	6.—Gives the width thereof.
7.—Round the thigh close to the crutch.	7.—Gives the width of the thigh and assists in forming the crutch-hollow.
8.—Round the abdomen four inches below the hip.	8.—Gives the width of abdomen and assists in marking the hind-seam.
9.—Round the waist above the hip.	9.—Gives the size of waist and assists in marking the tops proportionate.
10.—From the hip let the measure pass under the crutch, following over the rump to hip again.	10.—This *important* measure proves the length from the hip to the crutch; gives the size of the rump, and assists in giving the outside and inside thighs their respective lengths from the hip to crutch.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING TROUSERS, [WAIST, 16-in.]

Lay the angle of the square to the hip, and mark, as the square lays, the side seam and top; allow for the width of the top half the waist-measure; [that is, 8-inches] from the angle at the hip mark the crutch, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$-inch less than half the hip-measure; for instance, if the hip-measure is 36-inches, allow from the angle at the hip to the crutch, 17-$\frac{1}{2}$-inches. Mark the width of the thigh: say, 12-inches, and allow for the crutch, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch less than $\frac{1}{3}$-rd the thigh-measure [that is, 3-$\frac{1}{2}$-inches], and form the crutch-hollow from the $\frac{1}{3}$-rd mark (as the plate shews); mark the knee 8-inches; mark the bottom 6-inches.—Now measure the leg-seam, and if you have taken the measures correct, you will find the leg-seam, the thigh and hip-mea-

sures all agree at the crutch-point. Mark 1-inch in at the hip, beginning 6-inches down on the side-seam; mark 1-inch from the square-line at the top for the centre of the fall. Now, lay the measure to the top of the fall, and mark the length of the front-thigh to measure; you will find, if the trousers come over the instep, the top-side longer than the under-side: the under-side being marked according to the leg and side-seam.—The width of the straps allowed on each side of the leg and side-seam—*see trouser pattern.*

To find a proportionate under-thigh, give the remainder of the hip-measure from the crutch to the hip; mark the top of the under-side straight;—mark the seat-seam to measure.

In making up, the fronts at the bottom require stretching at each seam, and shrunk in the centre, as a gaiter-tongue. Mind! in all cases of cutting trousers, the leg and side-seam will be the length of the under-thigh at each side of heel: the portion allowed for the straps will taper downwards in a curved manner, in proportion as the trousers covers the boot. If the bottoms are to be plain, the top-sides will be a little shorter than the under-sides, and the portion allotted for the buttons at each side of the heel will incline a little upwards; so that, for plain bottoms, the under-sides will be rather round, and, in proportion, as the boot will be covered—the under-sides will be hollow.

WAISTCOAT MEASURE—(WITH EXPLANATION.)

1.—Round the body close under the arm.	1.—Gives the size thereof, and directs the formation of the waistcoat.
2.—Round the middle of the body.	2.—Gives the size of the stomach, and shews if the side-seam requires hollowing.
3.—Round the waist.	3.—Gives the width thereof.
4.—From the neck-bone to the bottom.	4.—Gives the length.
5.—From the bottom up the front as far as a man wishes to button.	5.—Gives the height of buttons and length of roll.

DIRECTIONS TO CUT A WAISTCOAT, (B.M. 20-inches.)

Mark an oblong square of the B.M. and length of fore-part; mark from the angle in front at the top $\frac{1}{4}$-th and $\frac{1}{2}$ the B.M. (5 and 10 inches); from the angle and the $\frac{1}{4}$-th mark you form the neck; from the mark $\frac{1}{2}$, draw a line down the middle of the fore-part, and give

for the bottom of the arm-hole ⅓ the B. M. (that is, 10-inches); for the front of the arm-hole, give ⅓-rd from the front square-line; for the shoulder-seam at the top, give 1-12-th from the top square-line; for the shoulder-seam of the back, give 1-6-th from the top square-line.

The width of the top of the back, ⅛-th the B.M.; give for the buttons 1-inch in front—(as marked).

The difference of the breast and waist measures to be cut out between the front and back up the side-seam.

If the waist-measure exceeds the breast, the abdomen is large—then mark the difference on the fore-part in front. [*as the plate shews.*

Read over again paragraphs "21" and "23", and you will clearly see the necessity of uniting the breast and waist-measures.

MEASURE OF A JACKET.

To be taken the same as a coat.

DIRECTIONS TO CUT A JACKET, B.M., 15 inches.

THE BACK.

Mark the length of back-seam, and for the width of the top, give ⅛-th the B.M.: apply the foundation-measure to prove the top of the side-seam, and give for the width of pitch 1-16th the B.M.; the remainder may be marked to taste or fashion.

THE FORE-PART.

Mark two lines 15-inches apart; lay the back-seam to one of the lines, and apply the position-measure. Mark a line across at the top-half the B.M. 7-½-inches; for the shoulder-seam mark the width of the back-pitch from the straight line; lay the back to it and mark the arm-hole from the neck-bone to the bottom ⅔-rds; from the back-seam to the front, ⅔-rds the B.M.; mark the top of the neck in the middle of the chest and top lines, and give for the buttons in front 1-inch from the straight line if the jacket is to button up as a page's; if not, the breast may be marked according to fashion; the difference of the breast and waist to be cut out between the fore-part and back. Boys, in general, are thin under the arms, therefore, you would act prudently by taking a little from the hind-fore-part, and adding to the front. The deficiency of the breast-measure, *(see plate)* I need scarcely tell you to mark the length to measure.

THE SLEEVE.

You should cut on the same principle as the coat-sleeve.

DIRECTIONS TO CUT A TAGLIONI, B.M. 20-inches.

THE BACK.

Mark the length of back and prove the top of side-seam by the foundation-measure; mark the pitch 1-16-th and the top $\frac{1}{8}$-th the B M.; the width at the waist according to fashion; the width at the bottom, half or $\frac{2}{3}$-rds the B.M. or more, if the fashion requires it; mark the side-seam from the top to bottom in a curved manner.—(*as the plate shews.*)

THE FORE-PART.

Mark a square of the breast-measure (20-inches); lay the back to the square behind, and mark the side-seam, leaving the difference of the breast and waist between the fore-part and back; apply the position-measure, and if the system agrees with the position, you will find the measure correct; on the contrary, if the position is stooping or upright, you will have to add or diminish the length from the hip to the neck-bone; mark a line from the top to the centre of the arm-hole; mark the shoulder-seam from the top line the width of the back-pitch; lay the back to it; when the back is more than $\frac{1}{3}$-rd, allow it to pass as much over the centre-line [*see plate*]; for the arm-hole give from the back-seam to the front $\frac{2}{3}$-rds, and from the shoulder-seam of the back to the bottom, $\frac{2}{3}$-rds the B.M.; from the bottom of the arm-hole to the neck-bone, you will generally find a little more than $\frac{2}{3}$-rds; mark the top of the neck in the middle of the chest and top lines; give for the step 1-inch, and for the breast, 2-inches; hollow the waist 1-$\frac{1}{2}$-inch, [that is, half the difference between the breast and waist-measures].

THE SKIRT.

Lay the square to the front and mark (as the square directs) the waist 17-inches; mark the hip 3-inches, and give for the spring the same (3-inches); you may mark the hip and spring more or less, as the fashion may require. The waist and bottom marked the same as the frock-skirt.

THE SLEEVE.

Cut the same as other coat-sleeves.

DIRECTIONS TO CUT A DISPROPORTIONATE SIZE COAT, B.M. 21-inches.—WAIST-MEASURE, 25-inches or more.

THE BACK.

Mark the back-seam, allowing for the spring of back-skirt 2½-inches; the width at the top, ⅛-th the B.M.; apply the foundation-measure to prove the pitch, and give for the width of pitch 1 16-th the B.M.; the width at bottom and side-seam may be marked according to your own judgment, or by the METHOD to be found in another part of this work.

THE FORE-PART.

Form a square of the B.M. (21-inches); lay the back-seam to the square line behind; mark the side-seam, allowing for the round 1-inch; mark the front of the arm-hole from the back-seam ⅔-rds the B.M.; mark a line from the top to the centre of the arm-hole, and give from the top line to the shoulder-seam, the width of the pitch. Now, apply the position-measure, and if the system does not agree with the natural position of the BODY, you will add or diminish the length of shoulder; mark the bottom of the arm hole ⅔-rds the B.M. from the neck-bone; mark the neck in the middle of the chest and top lines; mark the length of fore-part to measure—the waist to measure; mark the front and bottom round as the abdomen may require, to be drawn in and pressed before the belt and lappel are sewn to. Cut 1-inch out of the neck (as the plate shews) to prevent the fore-part drooping; for the waist-hollowing, give 1-inch.

THE SKIRT.

To prove the spring of skirt, you should draw a straight line from the centre of the top line to the hip—(*see plate*). The remainder marked in proportion to the size of the garment.

THE SLEEVE.

Cut to measure the same as other sleeves.

☞ You will find the annexed Table (Plate 3) as useful in Cutting, as *others* find PATENT MEASURES, for which they pay Eight Shillings the set.

REMARKS—ON MEASUREMENT.

Great care should be observed in taking measures; many alterations arise through bad measurement. The wishes and taste of your customer should be consulted, that you may avoid whimsical alterations, and the position should be observed, and entered accordingly in your order book.

ON COATS AND JACKETS.

If the body is deficient in flesh and the shoulder-blade is high, the side-seam should be hollowed a little under the blade; if the back-position represents a round shoulder, the side-seam should be rounded a little more than the original mark. In making up, the back, the shoulder, and the side-seams, should be closed fair. It is a common practice [and an evil one] to close the back tight at bottom. If a man's position is upright, and flat made, and he inclines his arms backwards, he requires the round of side-seam diminished.

ON TROUSERS.

If the abdomen is large you will (sometimes) have to mark the centre of the fall above the square line, as well as not hooking in the hip.

ON THE PLATES.

In no instance have I used the 18-inch breast-measure; it has by others been used until it became threadbare. I, therefore, selected a 20-inch breast-measure; the disproportionate size, is 21-inches; the scale of drawings is $\frac{1}{8}$-th to an inch; the scale I used was a common inch measure; my *compass*, a black *thread:* yet they will be found correct!

The dotted lines, represent the "*important measures*" referred to in the "MODE OF MEASUREMENT"—pages 16 & 19. In No. 2 plate, you will observe the difference between my METHOD and the *superlative* systems of proving the pitch, and giving a proportionate side-seam and shoulder-seam. My method shews, that, in proportion as the *body expands* the side and shoulder seams will be longer. The "superlative" and "indubitable" systems shew, that in proportion as the *body expands*, the shoulder seam will be longer and the side seam shorter.

By reading this little work calmly and attentively, you will, I think, profit—and realize the hopes of—

DENNIS ELLARD.

18, GOUGH SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

October 18*th*, 1841.

T. W. Pocock, Printer, 90, Hatton Garden.

ELLARD'S METHOD.

A TABLE OF BREAST MEASURES.

Plate 5.

Breast Measures	Halves	Thirds	Fourths	Sixths	Eighths	Twelfths	Sixteenths
INCHES	½	⅓	¼	⅙	⅛	1/12	1/16
12	6	4	3	2	1½	1	¾
13	6½	4⅓	3¼	2⅙	1⅝	1 1/12	13/16
14	7	4⅔	3½	2⅓	1¾	1⅙	⅞
15	7½	5	3¾	2½	1⅞	1¼	15/16
16	8	5⅓	4	2⅔	2	1⅓	1
17	8½	5⅔	4¼	2⅚	2⅛	1 5/12	1 1/16
18	9	6	4½	3	2¼	1½	1⅛
19	9½	6⅓	4¾	3⅙	2⅜	1 7/12	1 3/16
20	10	6⅔	5	3⅓	2½	1⅔	1¼
21	10½	7	5¼	3½	2⅝	1¾	1 5/16
22	11	7⅓	5½	3⅔	2¾	1⅚	1⅜
23	11½	7⅔	5¾	3⅚	2⅞	1 11/12	1 7/16
24	12	8	6	4	3	2	1½
25	12½	8⅓	6¼	4⅙	3⅛	2 1/12	1 9/16

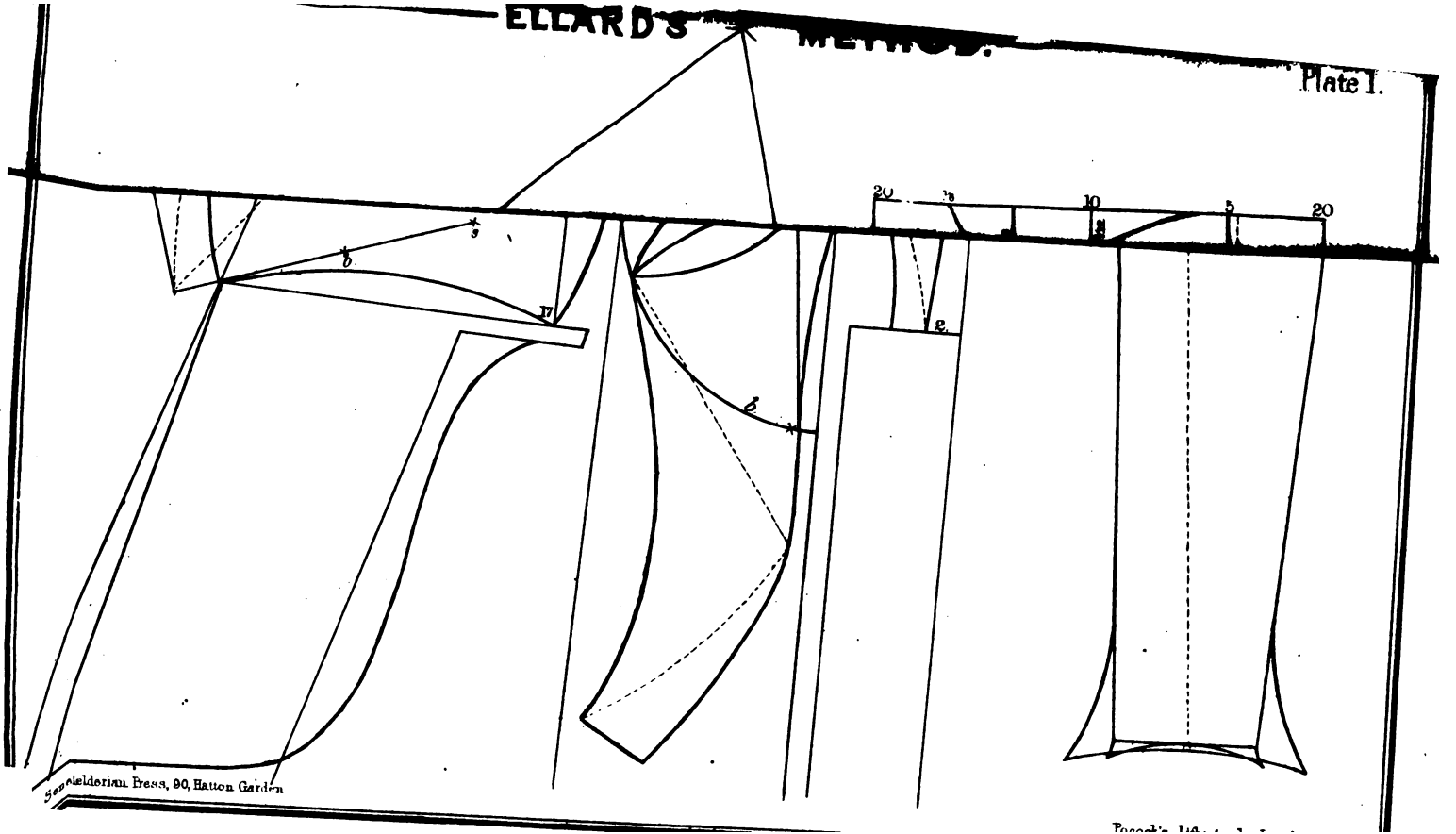
Pocock, lithe

90 Hatton Garden

The above Table is a Division and Sub-division of "Breas Measures" from the smallest Jacket to the largest Coat size.

ELLARD'S METHOD.

Plate I.

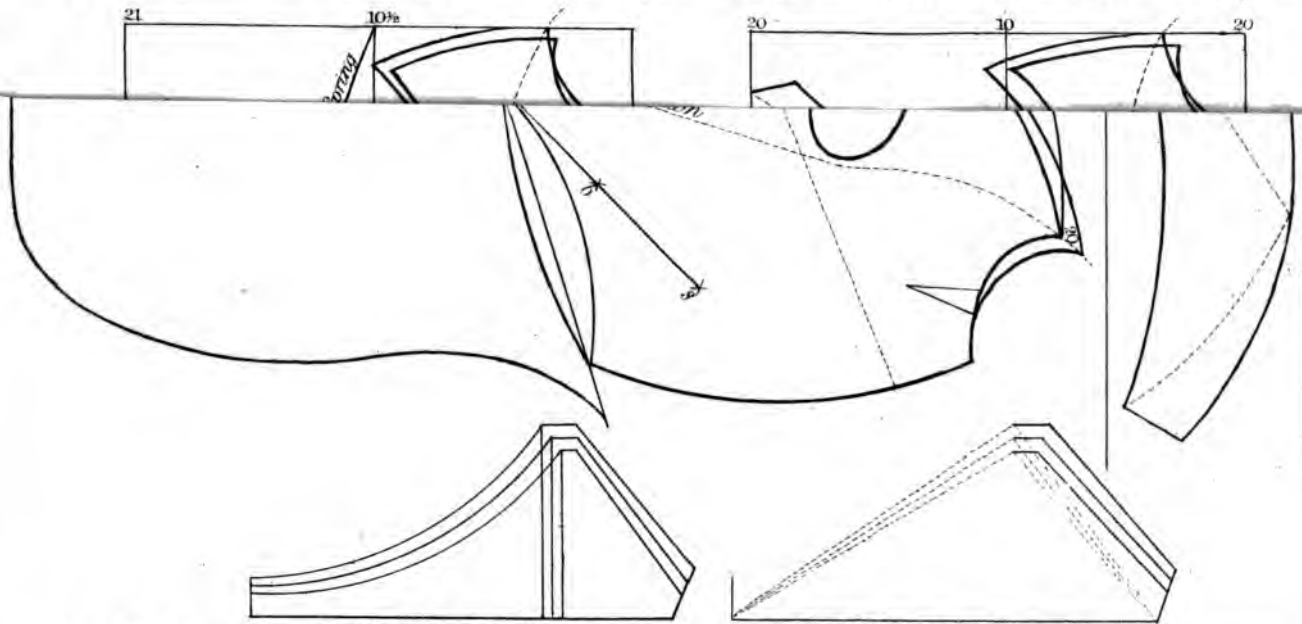


Geoldenian Press, 90, Hatton Garden

ELLARD'S METHOD.

Plate 2.

This Plate represents a Disproportionate, a Taglioni, and a Broad-shouldered Riding Coat.



THE "SUPERLATIVE" SYSTEM.

"ELLARD'S METHOD."

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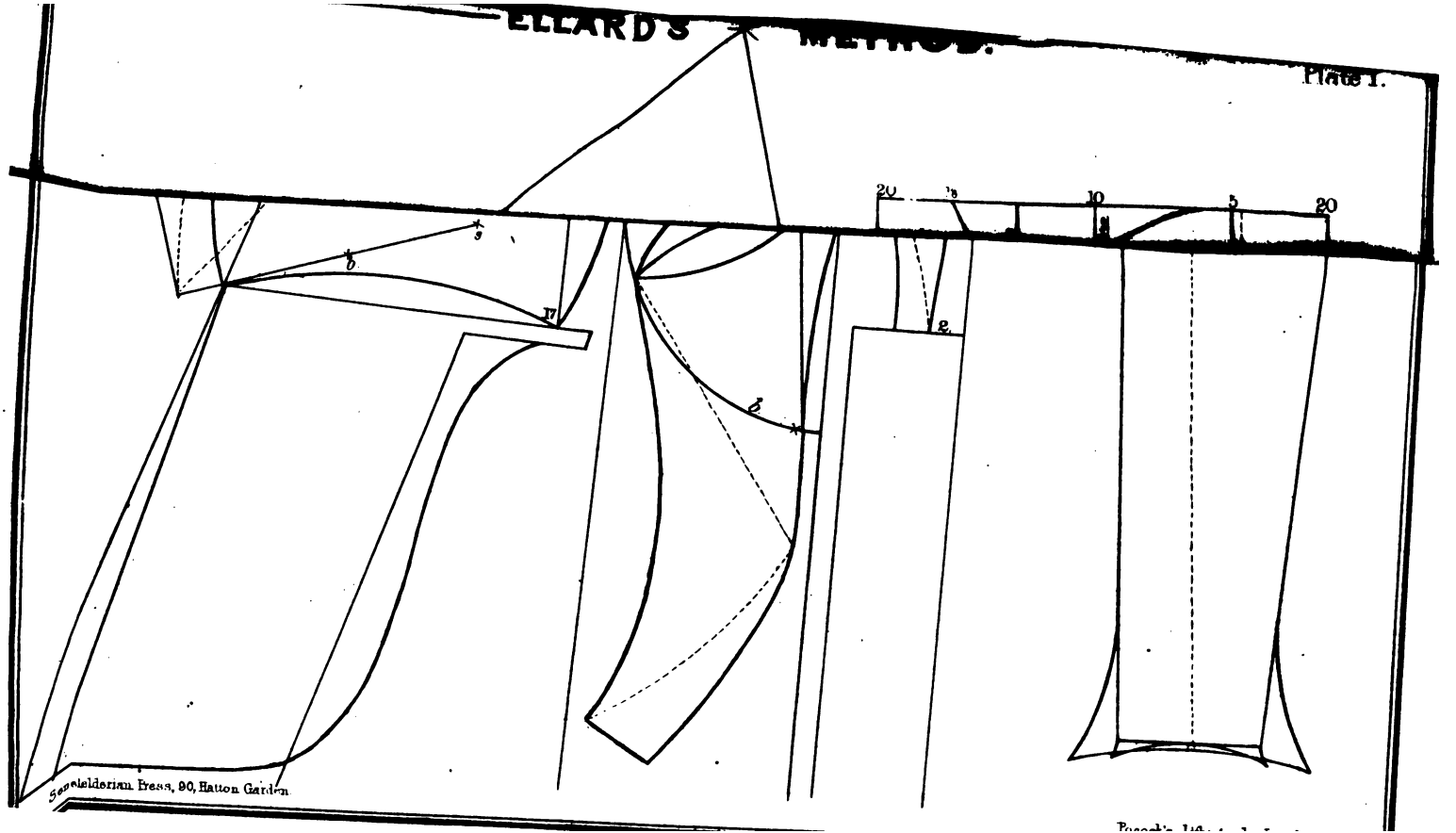
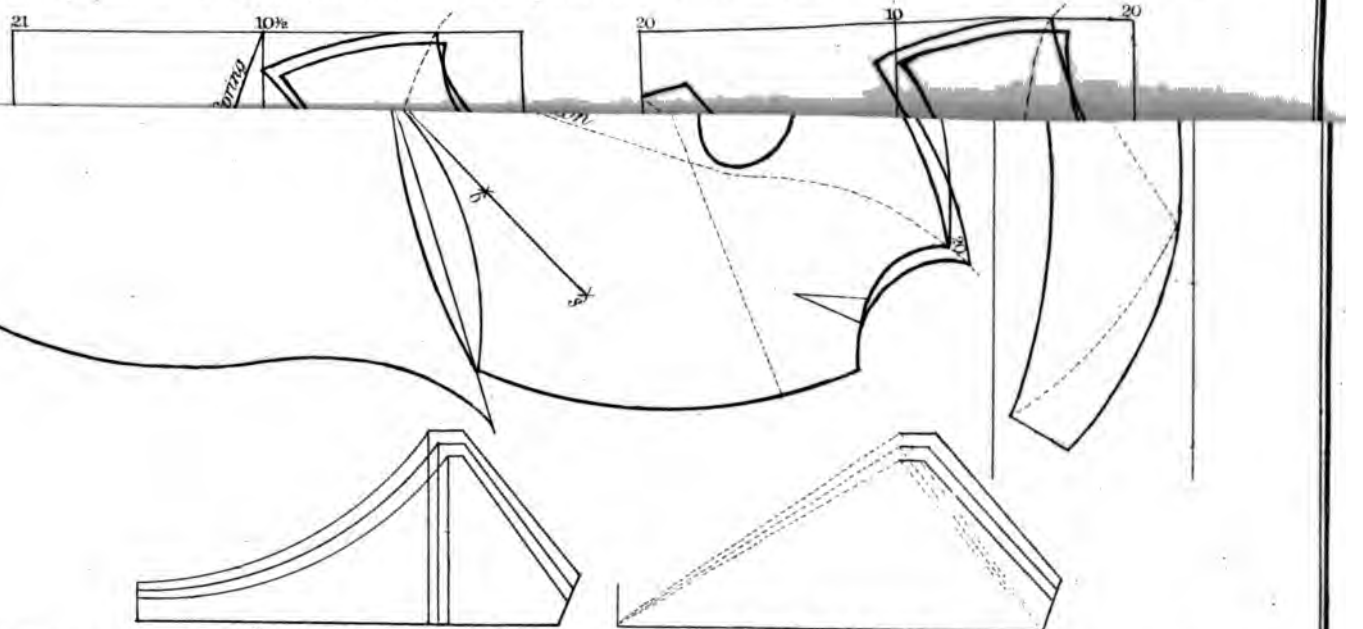
Brooke's Lithography, London.


ELLARD'S METHOD.
Plate I.
20
15
10
5
20
a
b
c
d
e
Copperplate Press, 90, Hatton Garden

ELLARD'S METHOD.

This Plate represents a Disproportionate, a Taglioni, and a Broad-shouldered Riding Coat.



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Senefelderian Press, 90, Hatton Garden.

Forrest's Lithography, London.

ELLARD'S METHOD.

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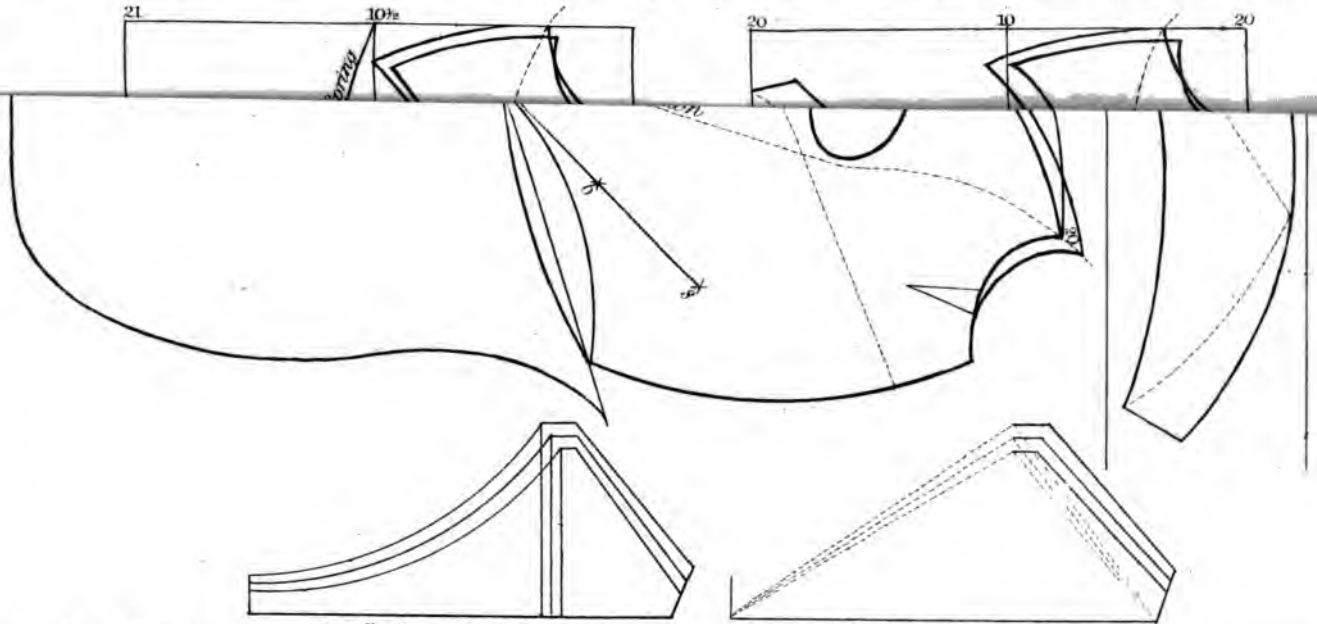

THE "SUPERLATIVE" SYSTEM.

"ELLARD'S METHOD."

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